

# The Washington Times

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FRANK A. MUNSEY.

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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1903.

## The Campaign Mischief-Maker.

Not much interest has been manifested in the figure the Independence League will cut in the coming Presidential campaign, owing to the fact, no doubt, that predictions as to the vote it will poll are pure guesswork. The league started out on so ambitious a program—namely, to rescue the country from the clutches of the two older parties, and with so little likelihood of making even a respectable showing in that direction—that the public is apt to overlook its real power for causing trouble.

The first line on what the Independence League will do comes from Vermont. If the result in that State is significant of the way the political wind is blowing it is not entirely without import as to what we may expect from the Independence League. In Vermont the league candidate for governor polled 1,252 votes in a total vote of 66,747, about 2 per cent.

Now, it is not unreasonable to suppose that in the States of New York, Illinois, and California, where the league has a real organization and where it has powerful newspaper support, and, moreover, where it has heretofore conducted vigorous and able State campaigns, it will do no better than it did in Vermont. If it captures but 3 per cent of the vote in New York, it will poll 45,000 ballots—enough, coming as it does principally from the Democratic party, to make a perceptible difference in the result. And there is no assurance that if the league goes in to make itself felt in the three States mentioned it will not do it in a way that will be surprising.

The hacker of the league is an astute politician with a large capacity for mischief. He means mischief at this time for Mr. Bryan, and it is not at all impossible that he will let us know before the campaign is over that he has been in it.

## How Not to Get Trade.

Consul Isaac A. Manning, at Cartagena, Colombia, in calling the attention of American manufacturers of scissors and shears to the manner in which their product loses its nickel plating and rusts in that climate, quite incidentally discloses a bit of American folly in respect of the failure of a house in this country to fill the order of a Colombian customer according to specifications. He says:

Another complaint, also a very serious one, was made by the merchant referred to. He charges the exporter with failing to fill the order according to instructions. The merchant ordered barbers' scissors in eight-inch lengths and the shipper sent them in seven-inch, saying that "all barbers in the United States use the seven-inch shears."

It happens, as Consul Manning also says, and as must have been known to the exporter, that the barbers' scissors are very popular in Colombia because of the better edge on the blades. The fact, moreover, appears to be, according to Consul Manning, that barbers in the United States do use eight-inch blades, and not seven-inch, as the exporter somewhat equivocally stated. However, the net result was to lose the American shearmaker any further business with that particular concern, and to discredit American business methods generally.

This instance appears to the consul to have been a typical instance of "unloading" on a distant customer. Unless this sort of thing is discontinued he declares it will be absurd for American manufacturers to expect to hold South American trade. And in this his conclusion is not to be wondered at, nor even questioned by anyone with a slight idea of business.

## An Important Congress to Us.

The greatest convention in the course of what is probably the shortest single campaign ever waged is getting to be held here in Washington. It is the sixth International Congress on the Prevention of Tuberculosis. For its sessions there will assemble in this Capital the last week of this month thousands of distinguished surgeons, physicians, bacteriologists, earnest laymen, sociologists, and philanthropists, all consecrated to a fight upon what the world has come to call "the great white plague."

Ten years ago, one person out of every seven who died owed his death to tuberculosis in one form or another. Today the proportion is probably only one person in ten. In fifteen years more there is good reason to expect that the disease will be practically eradicated. This is the cause represented in this congress. The men whom it will convene are known to the world over—Koch, Denys, Hamel, Trudeau, Fliick, Newsholme, Shennan, and others—and the great body of their

associates who are making the investigations and lessons of the few the property of the many.

The entertainment of such a gathering is a responsibility to which no citizen can be indifferent. He will be, himself, an immediate beneficiary of it. His own security from contagion, his own health, as much involved and as much advanced as the security and health of anyone else. And he must know, as he is a reasonable man (or woman) that no such convention can be conducted without a great deal of money.

In this case, Congress and the national committee have done much. What remains for Washington to do is well within its means and decidedly less than its position as the convention city would warrant. Every business man who reads these columns has received a statement of the needs of the local committee. It is up to him to answer. If he has any glimmer of perception as to the importance of this fight on the worst plague that has ever infected humanity he will answer with his check book, and in a right amount.

## Shady Advice.

Chicago is reported to be upset over a novel just issued. The author is a clubman, and, depicting as he does what purports to be life at the average country club, Chicago thinks he has entirely too much drunkenness in it. The general experience has been that the country club is a good institution because it induces to outdoor life, and Chicago, unique as it is in many things, yet probably conforms to the rule in its country clubs.

One passage in this interesting book has excited comment elsewhere. It is advice to girls who are contemplating matrimony, and consists of this sage admonition:

"Don't marry a man until you have seen him drunk."

Chicago is justified in becoming miffed at the insinuation conveyed in this warning. For one thing it carries a gentle hint to the effect that a young woman who marries in Chicago may as well make up her mind that her intended, in the Chicago parlance, is certain to get "plastered" at stated intervals. Further, it leaves us to infer that when the Chicagoan gets in this condition he is a bad man from Bitter creek.

Anyhow, why should the young woman in the case see her intended in that interesting condition? Drunkenness doesn't bring out true character. The old saying, in vino veritas, needs to be taken with a grain of salt. There are some happy romancers who, with the aid of a glass or two of wine, can make Munchausen look like a rush light as compared with the sun, and from "taught that we have ever read in books or heard by word of mouth" the fellow who is a bad lot sober is not improved in the least by getting boozed.

If the novelist's advice had been, "Wait until you see a man drunk and then give him the shake," it would have been much more to the point.

We are richly informed those gentlemen on the Connecticut avenue bridge were not carved by any of the young men who do such marvelous sculptural work under the boardwalk at Atlantic City.

Evidently there is one tramp who has Pine-Knotted near Charlottesville. Can't we get that young Pitcher Johnson to put over a few for the District when Congress convenes?

The rain came just in time to take the stiffening out of any regret you may feel at parting with that faithful straw.

There are 33,429 rural free delivery routes, reports the Postoffice Department. We think we know of about 40,000 non-partisan appointees who will overlook no bet in seeing that a certain party elects its man President.

Jonathan Bourne thinks that Mr. Taft should mix with the voters. Evidently believes there is enough of the candidate to go 'round.

Maybe there are not some astute politicians out Iowa who wish they hadn't been so pert in blocking the nomination of one Cummins for the Vice Presidency.

"For war, \$25; for agriculture, \$1. Wm. W. W.," says Mr. Bryan. That is a big outlay, come to think of it, for an industry that can't be sure it's going to vote.

One-man rule for the District now sure. Here's a subordinate under a Board of Commissioners form of government who thinks we ought to have 65-cent gas.

## DURATION OF LIFE.

Thirty-three years is the average duration of human life. One-fourth of the people of the world die before attaining the age of six, another one-fourth before they are sixteen, and only about one out of each 100 persons born lives to be sixty-five years old.

## August

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No. 21. Secretary.

# Justice Gaynor May Be Named To Oppose Governor Hughes



JUSTICE WILLIAM J. GAYNOR.

Murphy and Conners Said to Favor Nomination of Jurist by Democrats in New York State.

By J. C. WELLIVER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—With the proximate assurance that Governor Hughes will be nominated for re-election by the Empire State Republicans, the question of the Democratic nomination begins to attract attention.

Murphy and Conners, it is true, are still anxious to fend off discussion of their plans, for the plain reason that they don't want to answer embarrassing questions until they know just what the Republicans will do. They are willing to be reformers if the Republicans go against reform, and conservatives if the Republicans take to Hughes and reform, but more than anything else, they are determined to win if possible. Wherefore there is especial interest attaching to reports today that Justice William J. Gaynor is looked upon as a very likely Tammany choice for governor. Judge Gaynor was the real first choice of the Denver Convention for Vice President.

## Murphy Saw Leaders.

Murphy conferred with various leaders from the States, and said if they really wanted Gaynor, they could have him; but they should understand the difficulties in the way. Justice Gaynor was raised a Catholic, and became an apostate. He was a figure in a life of vice action, and remitted after he had been divorced. Mr. Murphy said all those matters had been aired in New York, and it had been demonstrated that they would not injure the judge. He left it to the judgment of the State leaders whether they would do harm elsewhere. The people who were called in for conference decided that it would be

dangerous to name Gaynor under the circumstances. He was dropped, and Kern became the nominee.

## Murphy Suspected Now.

Now, it happens that a good many people who were familiar with that proceeding at Denver suspected that Murphy had a different reason for not wanting to nominate Gaynor for second place. They suspected then, and more strongly suspect now, that he had Judge Gaynor in mind as a candidate for governor of New York. And the story is that this is one of the highly probable developments.

"It is Chandler against the field, with the chances decidedly in favor of the field," said a State leader today. "W. Cary Ely, of Buffalo; D. Cary Herrick, John B. Stanchfield, Judge Gaynor, Chanler, Francis Burton Harrison, all are possibilities; but then you could name a dozen more almost as likely. It will not be Hill or Parker; there's nothing to all that talk."

## Gaynor or Ridder.

"I would say that today the best chance is that of Gaynor or Herman Ridder. Ridder would be an excellent Democratic nominee. He is not a Tammany man, and Murphy doesn't want a member of the hall. Ridder has always been very independent, stands high with the muckrump and sound money people, would get the German vote, and is of such opinions on the liquor and personal liberty issues that it would not be necessary to insert any plank on those questions in order to get the liberal vote for him. I would say that the nomination now looks like an even thing between Gaynor and Ridder, with the others in the 'also ran' class."

# OULAHAN'S G. O. P. HANDBOOK ON LABOR SHOWS GOOD LAWS TO BE OF REPUBLICAN ORIGIN.

"What has the Republican party done for labor?"

In answer to this question, and to the watchword of the American Federation of Labor, as propounded by President Gompers and the executive council, the publicity bureau of the Republican headquarters has issued a twelve-page, closely printed pamphlet, entitled:

"What the Republican party has done for labor," with a subsection "What the Democratic party has failed to do for labor," and the emboldened key-line, "A Striking Contrast." This pamphlet is being circulated from Republican headquarters in every county and municipality for the perusal of the wage earners, and it bears the union label.

The pamphlet was written and circulated upon the indirect suggestion of a prominent local labor leader, James L. Feeney, ex-president of the Central Labor Union, president of the bookbinders' local union, and of the Labor Day committee.

Republicans Pass Labor Laws. It gives figures, previously printed by the Bureau of Labor, under direction of Commissioner of Labor Neil, and purports to show that a vast majority of labor measures were passed by Republican Legislatures.

Mr. Feeney was in New York last week, and one of the many places he visited was the Republican headquarters. He paid his respects to Mr. Hitchcock, and expressed his views, mentioning that he remembered the Democratic party in power in years past, and remarked that so far as he could see, they did nothing but slash at Republican expenditures, and cut down appropriations that found their way into the pockets of the wage earners. He said further that practically all the laws by which labor had benefited were passed under the Republican regime, but that the Democrats had never failed to be friendly to labor, when out of power. He also said that in the solid South, the stronghold of Democracy, labor is weak, and Southern Representatives had not looked with favor on labor during Cleveland's last administration.

Mr. Hitchcock immediately sent for one Richard Oulahan, chief publicity agent, and let the pamphlet.

Republicans Claim Credit. Mr. Feeney did not wait to tell Mr. Oulahan about it, but Mr. Oulahan didn't miss anything. Among other

things, the pamphlet sets forth that "a study of the history of labor legislation in the United States will disclose the fact that nearly all such legislation originated in Republican States and was afterward adopted by the Democratic States. At the present time, the statute books of the different States show a decided preponderance of protective labor legislation in the Republican as compared with the Democratic States."

And then the pamphlet gives, in elaborate form, the figures to prove it. The pamphlet then makes significant note that "a political party must be judged, not by what it proposes to do, but by what its adherents actually accomplish when in office. The laws which the representatives of a party enact as legislators, rather than the party platforms, are the true index to the real policy of that party."

The table shows that at present there are thirty-three State labor bureaus in the United States. Of these, twenty-six are in Republican and seven are in Democratic States.

"Reducing these figures to a proportionate basis, we find that twenty-six out of thirty Republican States, or 87 per cent, have labor bureaus; seven out of sixteen Democratic States, or 44 per cent, have labor bureaus."

## ITS BLOOD PRECIOUS.

The blood of the rhinoceros is highly esteemed by the Burmese as a medicine for all kinds of ailments. Whenever a party of hunters are successful in shooting a rhinoceros they are less numerous than they used to be—the native hunters carefully draw off the blood and bring it to Rangoon stored in hollow bamboo. The precious liquid is worth its weight in

# TAFT DETERMINES TO MAKE SPEECHES

Decides Question After a Conference With Chairman Hitchcock.

## DOUBTFUL STATES WILL BE INVADED

West Makes Demand for Appearance of Candidate—Committee Head Goes to New York.

MIDDLE BASS ISLAND, Ohio, Sept. 5.—For the first time since the question has been broached in this campaign, William H. Taft and National Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock today put themselves on record as favoring the proposition that the candidate shall undertake a speaking campaign in his own right.

The "campaign of dignified silence" has been abandoned. The demand of the people to see and hear the candidate will be heeded, and Taft unquestionably will take the stump, probably on or about October 1, at not at this time. Mr. Hitchcock came on a flying visit from Detroit this afternoon at 1 o'clock and left at 2:30 to catch the train for New York, at Sandusky. He went to Detroit from Indianapolis, and missed the regular line boat from that city here.

Col. Frank Hecker saved the day by placing his yacht, the Halcyon, at Mr. Hitchcock's disposal. A company of friends, including Representative Ed Denby of Michigan, accompanied the chairman. Both Taft and Mr. Hitchcock submitted to interviews, when their conference had been brought to a close.

## Hitchcock Talks.

"I had a fine talk with Taft," said Hitchcock. "We talked for a long time about the demand that he go on a speech-making tour. There is a great demand for him in the West, and it is over the country; a demand that I don't know whether it is possible to refuse it. Party leaders first thought it best that he should not go personally into the campaign, but the situation is different now. Party organizations want him, want to see him. The trip that Taft made through Ohio has convinced all that he has made good as a campaigner. It is possible, therefore, that by October 1, he will go out to make some speeches. He naturally would go into some of the doubtful States, although I can not at this time say what States. I am personally inclined to favor the idea that Taft go out before the people, because the people want him, and because it is a great appeal."

He also went over the situation with Taft, State by State, and the party leaders have said there is no doubt that he will win if we make the right kind of campaign and keep at it."

## Taft States Decision.

Mr. Taft expressed himself as follows: "Mr. Hitchcock and I went over the campaign generally. He gave me the information which he picked up in the West, and is inclined to consider the advisability of undertaking some sort of a speech-making tour. Just how soon such a tour would be undertaken I can not say. That would be arranged by the national committee. Although the demand comes in a great measure from the West, the campaigning which I might undertake would not necessarily be confined to that section."

# SHERMAN IN DEMAND DURING CAMPAIGN

Vice Presidential Candidate Receiving Many Requests to Make Speeches.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Congressman James S. Sherman, the Republican Vice Presidential candidate, is in great demand for speeches during the campaign. Requests for his services have come from nearly every section of the East as well as from several places in the South. It has been practically decided that he and Congressman Nicholas Longworth, the son-in-law of President Roosevelt, will make addresses at the meeting of the League of Republican Clubs in Pennsylvania to be held at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., September 18. Arrangements for this meeting are being planned on a large scale.

## Discusses Situation.

The Republican campaign in Delaware will not be started actively until the latter part of this month. Discussing the situation there today, A. R. Benson, who is in charge of Republican State headquarters at Wilmington, said: "On the surface, there is an appearance of harmony among Democrats, but when they go to the polls they will do a lot of scuffling. The spirit that prompted the Delaware leaders to defy the Bryanites in the Denver convention, by refusing to join in the phrase of banners, still lives. Their votes will help Taft and Sherman in November."

## Dalzell Talks.

Landing today from a trip to Europe, Congressman John Dalzell, of Pittsburgh, a tariff expert and one of the original "standpatters," renewed his previous declaration that the Republicans would revise the tariff in the next House, provided they control it. "The new tariff," said he, "will be a maximum and minimum one, the minimum schedules being strictly a protective tariff, based on something very much like the present schedules, and with the maximum to be used as a retaliatory tariff."

## A REMINDER.

Bacon—What have you got that piece of string about your finger for? Expert—My wife put it there to remind me of something. "To remind you of what?" "I forget."

"What good is the string, then?" "O, it reminds me that I forgot something."—Yonkers Statesman.

# Republicans, Rent by Factions, Are Facing a Difficult Fight

United Democracy Confident of Victory, While Opponents Direct Efforts to Settling Dissension in Many States.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—If the Republicans expect to elect William Howard Taft they will have to do a tremendous amount of work in the next six weeks.

Even a cursory review of the political situation, as it is reflected at the two national headquarters in this city, indicates that the Democrats are confident, and more united than they have been for many years. Although they have some troubles of their own, the Republicans appear to have more than their usual share.

They fully realize this, and they are fighting earnestly and hopefully to overcome their difficulties. They expect to succeed, but there is no "cocksureness" in the atmosphere around the Democratic headquarters at this stage of the campaign. It's a case of work with them, and they are plugging at it hard.

It is a striking fact that it is not a national campaign that is being waged this year, although the Presidential election is in the balance. It is a series of local fights in twenty or more States, with national issues largely subordinated.

In New York, for instance, no one talks of Taft or Bryan. It is all Hughes. One perhaps might attribute this to the provincialism of the Manhattan Islanders, were it not for the fact that the same condition exists in so many other States. Local issues are to the front everywhere.

## Battle of Leaders.

One very good reason for this is that there is no real national issue at stake, other than the personality of the two leading candidates. In the West, the real live question is that of the guaranty of bank deposits. Here the issue is the return of prosperity, which does not interest the West at all, as it already has arrived there.

But it is the very fact that this is a campaign on local issues which makes it so troublesome for the Republicans. That kind of issue breeds factions, and in factions there is danger.

In this State the renomination of Governor Hughes probably would insure the State for Taft, though it is pretty certain that Hughes himself would be beaten. If the governor is not renominated, many far-sighted politicians believe that both the national and State tickets will be lost.

Hughes represents a moral issue, and if that is repudiated, thousands of independent votes will be lost to the Republicans, without counting the defections that will occur from their own ranks. The anti-Hughes men undoubtedly will control enough delegates to the State convention to defeat Hughes.

## Fight for Hughes.

The fight on Hughes has been made so personal, however, that the independents may be relied upon to turn

out in strength for him, and they may be able to pull him through. The trouble, however, leaves New York a doubtful State.

New Jersey may be counted as safely Republican for the national ticket. In Connecticut and Rhode Island, there is some disaffection because many of the mills are working on part time and paying reduced wages. West Virginia has a factional fight with two Republican candidates for the governorship in the field. The same Taft electors will go on both tickets, however, so it is hoped that Taft's prospects of carrying the State will not be endangered.

The situation in Delaware is not satisfactory to the Republicans. The du Ponts are in control there, and former Senator Allee has not forgotten how they turned him down, and now they have defeated Burton for renomination to Congress. Besides these disorganizing factions there are some remnants of the old Addicks trouble.

Conditions in Maryland are such that the Republicans expect to win there. In the normally Democratic States of Missouri and Kentucky, a strong fight will be made by the Republicans, but without much hope of success. But in Indiana, where the local option question is in evidence, the issue is likely to be hurtful to the Republicans, because they have failed to provide legislative restrictions.

## Split in Illinois.

In Illinois there are the Yates and Deeneen factions, beside the fact that there is a big Socialist sentiment to contend with. Wisconsin is in the hands of La Follette, and the Republicans are trusting to his loyalty. The renomination of Johnson for governor of Minnesota and his announced determination to fight for the Democratic national ticket have given the Democrats strong hopes of carrying that State, and the Republicans will have to make a hard fight there. The feud in South Dakota between Senators Kittredge and Gamble will not affect the national ticket, as both factions are for Taft.

The Democrats believe that the holding of their national convention at Denver and Bryan's popularity in what was a free silver State will assist them to carry Colorado, but the Republicans take no stock in that pretension. Senator Penrose, who has just returned from Montana, says that Republican affairs there are in good shape.

Reports from Oregon are quite unsatisfactory, principally because of the mix-up resulting from the defeat of Senator Fulton for re-election, when a Republican Legislature was chosen pledged to elect a Democratic Senator.

Reports show that Bryan undoubtedly has grown in Kansas and Iowa. In the former State a number of men who were Democrats before 1896 are now going back to their old party.

# YOUNGSTOWN CHOSEN AS BATTLEGROUND BECAUSE MCKINLEY CAMPAIGN OPENED THERE.

(Continued from First Page.)

Elks Club and in Central Square. And, as enthusiasm was rampant in Wick Park, so it was outspoken and increasing wherever a man lifted up his voice to praise Taft and Sherman. There are Democrats here, but this was not their day and it was demonstrated that the great majority are Republicans.

Although Hughes had been advertised as the leading speaker of the day and was given a great ovation, it is the judgment of politicians here tonight that the best speech was made by Senator Beveridge. It was evident that his speech moved the crowd to enthusiasm more than any other man's. Governor Harris was received with tumultuous applause, because of his defence of the local option law which he signed, and he openly charged that Judson Harmon is controlled by the liquor interests in the State. He even went so far as to say that Harmon's statement today denying that he is controlled by the liquor interests had been inspired by his conviction that he could not be elected governor by the sole support of those interests.

Where McKinley Campaign Opened. In this town, which was the scene of the opening of McKinley campaign, eight years ago, the Republicans believe they have found a mascot.

Only one big Republican figure of the State was absent today. That was Joseph Benson Foraker, upon whose defeat for renomination to the Senate the State organization is determined. Although his name was mentioned by

Governor Harris several times, it was not greeted with applause. His friends circulated the report this morning that the Senator had been asked over the telephone last night to make a speech here today and had refused to come. This, however, was denied by the State committee. A conspicuous figure on the speakers' stand, however, was Representative Theodore E. Burton, who is a candidate for Foraker's seat.

The messages contained in the speeches delivered here today are meant to usher in the great struggle for supremacy at the polls next November. Beginning with next Monday, the fight will be on at the highest tension until November.

From Beveridge came the pronouncement that the Republicans, by a minimum and maximum protective tariff, will preserve the business prosperity of the country. From Hughes and Beveridge both came the message that the Republicans are prepared to continue the moral uplift in business and national life inaugurated by Roosevelt.

On these two things, progress and prosperity, the Republican party has taken its stand before the country.

## Platform of Republicans.

On these two things, it asks the votes of a majority of the voters of the United States. The party has made its issues, and on them the battle will be fought. Taft has already sounded the same notes.

If the cry is received everywhere with the enthusiasm that greeted it here today, the Democracy of the country will have an uphill struggle.

## WISSE AND OTHERWISE.

An innocent heart suspects no guilt—Portuguese proverb.

Hub—But if you like the young fellow, Kate, why do you object to our daughter marrying him? Wife—Oh, she'll marry him for all that; but I want to give her a chance to say, when they quarrel, that "Mother didn't want me to marry you, anyway."—Boston Transcript.

Better an open enemy than a false friend.—Spanish Proverb.

"So women hold office down here?" Interrogated the stranger in the rural county seat. "There's one in the clerk's office," responded the proud citizen.

"Has she any advantage to the community?" "Well, I should say so. As soon as she got in office she reduced the marriage license fee from \$1 to 50 cents, and there has been a rush ever since."—Chicago News.

Film—What did you see in Europe that appealed to you particularly? Flam—Why, the beggars.—Chicago News.

It is the duty of men to love even those who injure them.—Marcus Antoninus.

Kind Old Gentleman—I suppose drink was your downfall? Beggar—Yes, sir; it was. I took a drink of milk that had microbes in it, and it damaged my health so much that I can't work.—Brooklyn Eagle.

How completely blessed is prudence in a good disputation.—Diphilus.

"Well, good-by, Ethel."

"Well, Ethel, if you please!"

"Well, I certainly shall miss you when you're gone!"—Chicago Journal.

When men are friends there is no need of justice.—Aristotle.

## GLOBE SIGHTS.

When a man marries, he halves his rights and doubles his duties.

A "terrible war in Europe" has been predicted ever since we can remember.

Some men are so greedy that at breakfast they can tell what they want for dinner.